

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1882.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Musicall Travelors. American Institute-38 or , bet, 638 and catalan. Hig Indian Wigwam-Producy and Miled. Hijon Opera (fame) the Strater. Booth's Theater—The Romany Rye. Daly's Theatre—The Symp. Fifth Avenue Thea re-Victoria. Gildie Blue Museum ter Boser; Grand Opera House—The Mighty India: Have Ly's Theatre—Hark Chook. M dison Square Theatre—Young Mrs. Winthrop. Albie's Garden—Harmann. San Francisco Minstre Is—Brestway and Exthat.

Stanford Pheatre - Riv Van Windte.

Fhalia Theatre - Gavan, Minist and Company.

Theatre - Comfigure - Moder Li, Jones. Mattice.

Tour Phator's Theatre - Variety. Mattice. Colon Square Theatre Funtion Days. Wattack's Theatre At You Like II Window Theater Ton Dogwood Wiles two

Electing a President in 1882.

We have been asked to prepare and print a table showing how the electoral votes of the several States would be divided between the two parties if the States should go in 1884 as they have gone this fall.

With pleasure, for what it is worth. It is well enough to recall the fact that an enumeration of this sort, published by The SUN just after the elections of 1878, indicated a Republican majority of 51 in the electoral vote of 1880, and that the actual result varied little from this estimate, GARPIELD'S majority in the Electoral Colleges being 59. In the following table we have been guided

for the most part by the vote cast this fail for State officers wherever State tickets were run, and in other cases by the vote on Congressmen. There are a few exceptions to this rule. New Jersey ing deficit could be met, and it will be obelected a Democratic Legislature, but a majority of Republican Congressmen; we favor of one of his most cherished schemes, have put New Jersey on the Democratic Let the Reichstag, he says, give the imperial side. But we have given to the Republicans Colorado and Kansas, although a Democratic Governor was elected in each, and Virginia, which is of uncertain political value on account of Mahone.

It will be observed that the new apportion ment of Representatives has carried the total electoral vote from 369 to 401, and the majority needed for an election from the historic 185 to 201:

Arsansar 7 (allorelia 1) (allorelia	Celerada Ilmois Ilmois Iowa Kausaa Maine Minnesota Nebraeks New Hampshire Oregon Rhode Island Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Total Summary,
North Carolina 11	Total electoral votes

No doubt our Democratic friends will find solid nuggets of encouragement in this table. In order that they may not become unduly excited over the prespect which the figures hold out, it is proper to remind them that the next President of the United States will not be elected until 1884.

This reminder is not unnecessary. Some of our esteemed contemporaries seem to be laboring under the impression that a Demoeratic President was elected last week. They differ in opinion only as to who was elected

An Important Reform in Germany.

There was one statement in the speech made by the Emperor WILLIAM at the opening of the Landtag which will give great satisfaction to hard-working men in all that part of Germany comprised within the kingdom of Prussia. He dwelt with emphasis, it four lowest grades of the so-called "classes a a stop to the oppr distraints connected with the levying of this impost. The grievance which it is thus proposed to redress is the worst blemish on the Prussian fiscal system, and it is unlikely that any of the political parties will venture to defend it. The only ground of objection | suffer from comparison with the beauty would be the deficit in the revenue resulting from the suppression of these taxes. But this may be made good in many ways, and especially by some expedients which Bis-MARUK is certain to suggest with a view of | Times said that women equally beautiful and killing two birds with one stone.

To appreciate the gravity of the burdens from which the most needy portion of the town. And that critic, we believe, is both a Prussian people may at last hope to be relieved, it is resulful to recall some features of Yet, it appears, he was not dazzled, and was the scheme by which the national and municipal revenues are raised in Prussia. In the Prussian budget, what are known as direct taxes figure for \$27,000,000-\$10,000,000 being derived from the impost on land \$6.750,000 from the tax on buildings, and \$10,250,000 from the income tax, to which the poorest laborer carning day's wages is subjected as well as the richest banker. This income tax is levied in a somewhat intricate way, and | English type. Her blood is Breton on the bears different names according as it is imposed on the needy or the affluent. In the year 1889, 5,087,000 persons were enrolled with a beauty very unlike that which we recogreference to the Klasownsteam; or "classes. tax ' proper, and were distributed for the | comparatively slender, and delicately tinted, purpose of this impost into twelve classes, and her features, as a whole are of the sort the bighest of which consisted of persons | far more frequently seen in our well-favored drawing a yearly income from wages and other sources of \$600 a year. The taxes levied on these twelve classes are graduated | are not common here, despite the prevalence from three cents to \$2 a month. Incomes | of feminine beauty and its increasing lustre exceeding \$600 a year are grouped separately and pay what is known as the "classified income tax," which ranges from about \$2 to | English women, but not more so than our \$450 a month.

It is the abolition of the four lowest grades of the classes tax that is demanded by Emperor William and the urgent need of suppressing them will appear when we examine some recent statistics exhibiting the number | to her stature, Mrs. Langtry far more closeof presecutions and distraints for non-payment of direct imposts. In the year 1880, for example, more than 254,000 persons belonging | beautiful Americans. But the classic proto the lowest grade of taxpayers, and con- portion of feet to besilv size since the extrasisting almost exclusively of workingmen, ordinary evolution of small feet among our had their few chattels seized to satisfy the claim of the tax collector for unpaid arrears. In the second grade there were upward of | portionately small foot no longer is thought 102,000 seizures, and 28,500 in the third grade. a blemish on perfect beauty. In other In the same year 386,000 executions issued points of symmetry, also, Mrs. Language against defaulting taxpavers of the lowest grade were returned unsatisfied, and there women. Her complete and harmonious were 135,000 of such fruitless prosecutions physical health is very obvious, and directed against members of the second grade. In Berlin alone, in the year 1876, out of 355,000 registered taxpayers there were But, so far as that goes, she has no advan-393,000 prosecutions, or more prosecutions | tage over large numbers of beautiful Ameritian taxpayers, for the reason that proceedings are taken against a citizen whenever he | nine health is better cared for and preserved is three months in arrears, and the same | than formerly. As Mr. FAIRMAN ROGERS man may therefore be prosecuted four times. in a single year. Of the executions returned unsatisfied in Berlin during that year, 85,000 were directed against persons who had abandoned the city, unable to bear any longer the hardships and vexations of the oppressive income tax. Of these a large fraction, probably, emigrated to the United States.

levied by the State upon the twelve grades utterance has few of the peculiarities which subjected to the "classes tax," does not rep- our imitators of English form think it resent by any means the whole burden on- necessary to affect. It is easy, musical, and alled upon them. All that part of the Prus- | natural, and her pronunciation is delightful. sian laboring population which resides in It would not be possible for us, we regret cities or incorporated towns is compelled to to say, to assert the same things with truth defray a large portion of the municipal ex- of the voice and speech of the greater numpenditure. Prussian towns are not author- ber of beautiful American women. And yet ized, as the French towns are, to meet their | therein consists one of the most delightful numicipal expenses by the so-called octroi, and most winning of feminine charms-a or duties levied at the town gates on articles charm so great, so essential even, that otherwise perfect womanly loyeliness is inex introduced for consumption. In licu of this resource, the city and town authorities in pressibly narred by the lack of it. Prussia are empowered to levy an additional impost on the residents whose names figure on the schedules of the "classes tax" and "classified income tax." Now, this additional impost seriously augments the burden imposed upon the taxpayer, the whole amount demanded being always double, and sometimes six times the sum exacted by the State. The effect, therefore, of abolishing

the four lowest grades of the classes tax al-

together will be to deliver the artisans of

cities and towns from the grievous load im-

posed on them by municipal taxation, for the

municipal authorities are only authorized to

levy an income tax upon the persons regis-

tered in the books of the State collector. In

short, the reform proposed by the Prussian

Government will completely rescue the

workingman from the hands of the tax

gatherer so far as direct imposts are con-

cerned, and will put an end to the monstrous

system of prosecutions and distraints which

The loss entailed upon the national rev-

enne by this reform will amount, it is said.

only to \$1,750,000, or about one-sixth of the

sum derived from the income tax. BISMARCK

has expressed a wish to relieve from this

species of burden all the twelve grades

whose incomes fall below \$600 a year. He

has suggested two ways in which the result-

served that each of them is an argument in

Government a menopoly of the manufacture

and sale of tobacco, on condition that it dis

tributes the excess of revenue over expendi-

ture among the constituent States of the em-

pire. In that case, the Chancellor declares

that Prussia would apply her share to extin-

guish the necessity of levying income taxes

on the more needy part of the Prussian pop-

ulation. But, if the Reichstag is still obsti-

nate in the matter of the tobacco monopoly,

BISMARCK is ready to fall back upon another

expedient. Let the Landtag, he says, take

measures to bring all the Prussian railways

not already purchased into the hands of the

State, and he will pledge himself to offset,

out of the profits accruing from their opera-

tion, any deficit in the revenue caused by re

from any direct impost.

lieving the lowest grades of the classes tax

The signs are that the recently elected

Landiag, though it may prove intractable

enough touching some other measures de

sired by BISMARCK, will carry out his plans

in two particulars. It will probably sanc-

tion the acquisition of additional railways by

the State and, what is of far more impor-

tance, it will deliver the German workingman

from the tax upon his earnings, which, in its

actual working during the last ten years, has

A Discussion of Womanly Beauty.

The appearance here of a reigning profes-

sional beauty from London is very naturally

provoking just now much discussion of the

with that displayed by our fair visitor. Both

the men and the women who attend her

theatrical representations examine Mrs.

LANGTRY critically to see if she possesses

a sort of beauty superior to what we are ac-

from the native type in which we reasonably

take so much pride and find so much delight.

them. The delicate complexion, the soft and

clear eyes, the silky hair with its mellow

women. With most people, with most pretty

women especially, the feeling is very likely

one of disappointment or self-satisfaction

after the first critical examination. They are

not afraid that our feminine leveliness would

which has dazzled London society and won

of very much the same style of beauty could

be encountered any day in the streets of this

young and impressionable man and a poet.

even unwilling to grant exceptional loveli-

ness to the actress. Nor is it unlikely that

his opinion is fairly representative. Women

would probably agree with him, and com-

paratively few men would dispute his asser-

tion that Mrs. Lanorny's beauty could be

easily matched here, and perhaps out into

It must be remembered that she is not an

father's side, and she was born in Jersey.

celebrated for the beauty of its women-

nize as distinctively English. She is lithe

Still, Mrs. Language has some charms which

in our older communities especially. She is

more graceful than the run of handsome.

own. In one respect her proportions, viewed

in comparison with the highest types of

bodily development, are more symmetri-

cal than those we often encounter at

home. In the relation of her hands and feet

ly approaches the type exemplified by the

Venus of Mediel than do many of our most

countrywomen, has given way to another

standard of comparison, and now a dispro-

would contrast unfavorably with many of our

ment of the best type of beauty.

can women of this generation, when femi-

said the other day, frail health is no longer

in fashion. Fashionable women are emu-

lating their brothers in the systematic de-

Yet Mrs. LANGTRY has one thing not com-

mon here among women, whether beautiful

or plain. That is a sweet, melodious voice,

a lovely intenation, and a speech low and

velopment of bodily vigor.

ole-

that, of course, is an essential

women than in those of England.

the admiration of London artists.

They do not have any novelty revealed to

become a frightful engine of oppression.

have rendered the life of artisans in Prussian

towns almost intolerable.

We do not fear to say that our handsome women need not hesitate to put their features in comparison with those of any example of fereign feminine beauty which has yet appeared on our shores.

Contested Sents in Congress.

Several Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives who were defeated by small majorities on the 7th of November, have announced an intention to contest the elections of their opponents in the Fortyeighth Congress. In all cases of fraud, of bribery, of false registration certificates, and of ballot stuffing, there should be

thorough and impartial investigation. This is a proceeding which is favored by everybody who desires to preserve the purity elections. But candidates who were fairly beaten at the ballot box, however small the majority may be, should be emphatically discouraged from making contests in the hope of being seated for party reasons and by a party vote.

The people at the recent elections rebuked the Republican majority in the present House for a gross abuse of power in turning out members fairly elected. Spron Romson KEIFER, REED. HISCOCK, and PAGE wanted to strengthen their hands and to enlarge the margin for absenteeism. They adopted the desperate expedient of unseating Representatives with titles as perfect as their own. To make it effective, they invented a new rule, whereby debate was cut off and a strict party vote determined the merit of every contested case.

The gross injustice, the vulgar tyranny and the violation of parliamentary practice in these contests, drew public attention to the cutrages, and the people gave their opinion of them very freely at the polls.

The Democrats in the next House have great responsibilities to meet, and important duties to discharge. They cannot afford to redress personal griefs or to stoop to personal revenge. The time has come when contested elections should be frowned down. The expenses of such contests should be borne by the interested parties. Chronic contestants, like Bisner; of Florida-whose place of business is said to be in New York-have driven a profitable trade by claiming seats and getting large allowances for alleged

Both parties have countenanced this abuse too long. The Democrats will soon have an opportunity to begin the reform. Instead of following the bad example of the Republicans in this Congress, let them proceed in every contested case on the principle that a Repub lican's right to occupy the seat to which he has been elected is as good as a Democrat's.

The Search Law in Vermont.

We regret to observe that a disregard for the constitutional rights of the people has lately been manifested by the Prohibitionists n more than one State of the Union.

The latest instance of this tendency or their part to advocate legislation which is oveliness of American women as compared either plainty unconstitutional or at all events of doubtful constitutionality is in the State of Vermont. There the prohibitory party have been urging the enactment of a law which would confer upon officers authority, at their own discretion and without warrant. customed to at home, and wherein it differs to enter any one's premises in search of liquor supposed to be concealed thereon, and

to destroy the liquor if any be found. Now, the Constitution of Vermont contains a declaration of rights which is much longer is said, on the necessity for abolishing the tints, the willowy figure, the rounded con- and more specific tian similar declarations in the organic law of other States; and the tours, are all familiar to us from frequent eleventh article relates to the right of search

The people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions, free from search or seiz-ure; and therefore warrants without oath or affirmation irst made, afterding sufficient, foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be communicted or required to search suspected places or to seize any per son or persons, his, her, or their property, not parties larly described, are centrary to that right, and ought no

It is difficult to understand how the pro-Writing of Mrs. Languages first performposed search law can be reconciled with this ance, the theatrical critic of the New York provision of the Constitution.

However, the people who send a man like LUKE P. POLAND to represent them in Congress have shown a degree of favor to gag laws which indicates a disposition to submit to any humiliation or bondage.

Prof. Peters does not agree with those who think the great comet is identical with the comets of 1880 and 1843, and is losing its velocity and preparing to soon return and fall into the sun. Admitting that there appears to be a close agreement in the paths of the three omets near the sun, he thinks the extraorlinary brightness of the present comet and the peculiarities of its nucleus and tail, from which some judgment may be formed of the nature of the materials compesing it, show that it is a different comet. This will help to re-lieve the minds of those who may yet be disturbed over the forebodings of threatened disaster to the earth from the comet.

What does Platt mean? In Poughkeepsie, the home of Mr. B. PLATT CARPENTER, a Civil Service Reform Club was organized on Wednesday night in spite of the strenuous opposition of Editor PLATT, who controls the Can-PENTER organ of the town. Editor PLATT insisted that the times demanded the formation of an Anti-Bribery Association. Whom does he suspect-Carpenter of Ketcham?

The Montreal Board of Trade has concluded to ask the Government to abolish tolls on all the Canadian canals at the opening of navigation next year. This action is taken in consequence of the adoption of the free canal amendment to the Constitution of this State. The Canadians are quick to perceive what the effect of making New York's canals free will be. and, having spent \$40,000,000 on their own canals, they are plarmed lest the trade they have attracted away from us at such expens shall slip out of their hands again. With wise and economical management of her free canals, New York can reclaim the business that has been drawn away from her by her compara tively small but exceedingly active rivals.

The beef-eating public is awaiting with interest confirmation of the stories that the railroads are preparing to drive out the Chicago dressed beef men by sharp competition at all points. A Chicago speculator says the rail roads will go into the business just long enough to shut out the men who are making the transportation of live cattle unprofitable, and that old prices will soon be restored. But even a few months of competition will be enjoyed by frugal housekeepers.

The present autumn has brought a singuar recurrence of violent gales in the Britisl Isles resembling those of a year ago. On Oct. 14, 1881, eighty-five vessels, mostly fishermen' essels, were wrecked in a great storm on the British const, and considerable damage was done inland. At very near the same date this year there was an extraordinarily violent storm We must bear in infiel also that the amount | soft, but clear as crystal. Her manner of | in England. In the latter part of November.

1881, two more great storms swent over the British islands, causing much damage among the fisheries. Yesterday the counterpart of one of these storms seems to have struck the English coast. A brig went down with all hands off St. Ives; another small vessel was driven ashore near the same point, and a third vessel was wrecked at Hayle. These disasters occurred on the southwest coast, but the gale extended to the east coast also, and in the Frith of Forth five pilots were drowned in attempt-

Gov. Long drops into historical reminiscence and poetry in his Thanksgiving proclamation, concluding with the usual "Gon save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," It is a beautiful proclamation, but we doubt whether it has as much meat in it as will the one that will be issued Anno Domini 1883, and signed BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, GOVERNOY.

ing to reach a vessel in distress.

An Ohio man has written a letter to the Treasury Department, offering to pay off the national debt if the Government will in return give him 10,000,000 acres of land. Washington newspapers publish the letter with the exon that the man is a crank. This is undoubtedly the true explanation. If he were a sane Ohio man he would get up a railroad on paper and try to get the Government to give iim the 10,000,000 acres as a subsidy. Jay COOKE was an Ohio man, and that was his way.

The new Assembly is composed almost entirely of men who have had no experience in egislation. Eighty-five of the men who were in the last Assembly are not in this. The old Republican leaders are all gone. ALVORD, SHARPE, HUSTED, and LITTLEJOHN, who held the Speaker's gavel for so many years, and made and marred much legislation, are in private life. Not a single Republican of wide legislative experience or one fitted for a minority leader will be in the Assembly chamber next year. The Democrats lack in experienced men as well, and their list from which to select a Speaker is small. In fact, three of the men mentioned in connection with the Speakership, Messrs. Pouchen, Charin, and Haggerry, ERASTUS BROOKS, the Father of the Assembly, has served four terms in that body and two terms in the Senate. Yet the new Assembly. on the whole, promises well. If the new members never gain as much experience in many ways as ALVORD and SHARPE and the old crowd, both they and the State will be better off. But let them study the career of the last Legislature and be forewarned!

Surveyor GRAHAM reports that by the abrogation of Mr. AL DAGGETT's weighing contract the Government saves \$60,000 a year. DAGGETT is only one Republican who had a sinccure. What would be saved were the entire party abolished?

There seem to be no good reasons for believing that the after-election contributions received at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Republican State Committee are to be used for paying the expenses of a wider and more thorough search for the proxy forger than Mr. FEENCH has been able to make without assistance. It is understood that the members of the committee believe that any further search after the villain would be effort thrown away.

The action of MILES Ross, the River and Harbor ex-statesman, in stopping the payment of the check which he had sent to the Democrats of his district to be used for election purposes, indicates that he considers his career as public officer at an end. If he had hoped for anything further from the voters he would have paid up and tried to look hopeful.

The killing of one man and the injury of two others by the overturning of the water ower in Battery place yesterday, while the machine was being tested by the Fire Commissioners, deserves the strictest investigation. Surely the presence of so many well-paid officials ought to have furnished sufficient brains to prevent such an accident. Let Coroner KNOX find out who is to blame. The acciient recalls the unfortunate occurrence of September, 1875, when several firemen lost lives in testing Mrs. Scorr Una's aerial ladder in this city. The question naturally suggests itself, whether it would not be better to let inventors give their own exhipitions, and in a place where no harm could befall outsiders.

That paragraph in Tammany's address to the Democracy which relates to single-headed had gone over with a revisory pencil a sentence excepting the Police Board from the suggested change, and written in "the Department of Charities and Correction and."

MAHONE'S CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

John S. Wise's Election to be Contested on the Ground of Unblushing Prauds. RICHMOND, Nov. 16.- The Hon. John E. Massey, late Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large, is in this city to-day mak ing preparations looking to a contest for the sent of John S. Wise, the Mahone candidate, who is apparently elected by a small majority, Mr. Massey has a large number of statements from all parts of the State showing, as he conends, that the most glaring and unblushing frauds were committed by the Mahone manipulators. He declares that so far as he is personally concerned he would prefer not to make any contest for the seat, but that as Mahone gained at first some sympathy in the North by his pretension in favor of a free bilist and a fair count, he doems it his duty to shiw anothe frauds committed by his partisans, which are so atrocious as to call for redress. Furthermore, Mr. Massey is advised by excellent legal authority that the opinion given by Judge flughes, and published here on the morning of the election, was, as to its most important feature, antagonistic to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he can prove that the use of blank tax receipts on the day of election was general. The collectors of delinquent taxes issued these blank receipts to the day of election was general. The collectors of delinquent taxes issued these blank receipts on the my error filed up and given thousands of them were filed up and given hagernat violation of the law, which required that the tax should have been paid previous to the day of election. ally concerned he would prefer not to

The Two Readjusters in the Next Senate. Washington, Nov. 16.—Cameron and Mahone save worked together ever since the latter became r eader. They are otherwise united. Mahone and Ridicherget are perfectly free to not us they please. From what is known they are likely to have the support of Cameron, suddenthaps of other Senators. On the strongth of the returns of the recent elections, the Virginia Seators will, it is reported, take liberties with cancus de-crees, and you the political situation in the United stes through their own spectacles. Whatever is the to the Administration will be paid as the accounts ar presented, but fiver will not be much owing when the balance is struck. According to reports, fusiness will e done on the ready one plan hereafter. Mahous and Riddleberger will be very important per-sounces in the next benute, and they are already per-

The Supreme Court of the United States Abetting Extertion.

tectly well aware of that fact.

To the Editor of The Son-Sir: Will you allow me to call cour attention to a point which seems to have escaped your notice in reference to the action of the United States Supreme Court vesterday? As you baye previously stated, the fees of the Cherk of that court are fixed by a law which says that he shall be able to fine and imprisonment for taking any fees ex-eptitions prescribed. If this law allows him to charge or copies hever made, the court cannot make any rule or copies haver made, the court cannot make any rule producting such charge. It must be presumed from the other few are of the court had in the recommendate the charge was the produced to the court that in the rule with the product of and as besides inches to fine and impressement for othering it.

Now, I should like to hear year takes on the standard of homes with the second to retain a service a Clerk who has exacted homes at a few are as a clerk who has exacted homes at a few are for a clerk who has exacted homes at a fine as for work he has collected contrary to the express provincing of the law.

There is no Federal Law Specifying How a Ballot Shall be Printed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Is the choiced Republican ballot printed according to law regulating the election of Congressman? You could tell what a man was voting ten feet away on election day, mostly on account of the black border. I enclose also a benegratic ticket, so that you may see the difference in size and appearance.

No Berthousing.

Norwica, Conn., Nov. 14 LOOK OUT FOR ROBESON'S LAST JOB!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The Navy Approprintion bill was kept back at the last session of Congress fully six months beyond the usua time. Secor Robeson knew what he was about That long delay enabled him the better to rebleve two objects. The first was to punish officers who had refused to conside at his corruption when he was at the head of the department. The second object was to carry through a job amounting to several million dollars. without provoking discussion, in the closing days of the session.

Under the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, provision is made for the construction of two steam cruising ves-sels of war. One of these vessels is to be of not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement, and the other of not less than 4,300 nor more than 4,700 tons displacement. Both are to be made of " steel of domestic man ufacture," &c.

These huge ships are to be built, by contract. and not at the navy yards. The net requires the Secretary, before any of the vessels shall be contracted for, to "invite all engineers and nechanics of established reputation, and all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers, and ordnance, having or controlling regular establishments, all officers of the navy, and especially all naval constructors. steam engineers, and ordnance officers having plans, models, or designs of any vessels of the

lasses hereby authorized, to submit the same. A Naval Advisory Board, "consisting of five ffleers on the active list of the navy in the line and staff, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, and two persons of established reputation and standing as experts in payal or marine construction, to be selected from civil life," is to pass upon these plans, models, or designs, and report to the Secretary which plan is "worthy of adoption in the construction of said vessels, their engines, boilers, or armaments."

Divested of the extraneous matter which was put in the law to throw dust in the eyes of the public and to deceive the unwary, this job of uilding these monster ships is entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The socalled Advisory Board, which the Secretary appoints, is a mere sham to carry out the Ring

This Advisory Board is composed of seven members, and is presided over by Commodore Shufeldt, one of Secor Robeson's defenders, who swore valiantly in his behalf before the Whitthorne investigating committee. He was chosen for this place with foreknowledge of the service he could render. To make the job sure the majority of the Board was packed by

Chandler, Robeson, and Roach.

Notice how the act reads: "Neither of the vessels hereby authorized to be built shall be contracted for, or commenced, until full and complete drawings and specifications thereof shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department, and shall have been approved in writing by said Board, or by a majority of of the members thereof, and by the Secretary of the Navy."

It is thus seen that William E. Chandler has substantially unlimited power over the construction of these ships. The provision was framed in that way intentionally and in the inerest of the Ring with which he and Secor Robeson are identified.

What makes this job more flagrant is the fact that England, which leads the world in naval construction, is about abandoning large ships, and replacing them with "comparatively moderate-sized and moderate-priced ships carrying a gun which will do all that a gun needs to do." This is the policy of the British Admiralty, adopted after long and costly experience as the best achievement of science in naval architecture for war uses. It was sustained by the recent remarkable contest at Alexandria, where the test was made between armor-plated ships and forts, with heavy guns on both sides. The Sultan, the Superb, the Alexandra, the Invincible, the Penelope, and the Inflexible, which are among the most famous ironclads, with all the latest improvements suffered severely from the Eccution fort guns, according to the report of Admiral Seymour, while the small vessels were almost uninjured, did not lose a man, and rendered

most efficient service.

Right in the face of this instruction, Chandler, Secor Robeson, and their confederates propose to sink millions in a monstrous job. which, if ever completed, will leave on hand two unwieldy vessels, principally valuable for sersp iron, and as the latest examples of profligacy in public expenditure.

GEN. POPE'S PROMOTION.

Strong Opposition to Confirmation from Three Republican Senators.

Washington, Nov. 16.- The nomination of Pope for Major-General of the army and of McKenzie for Briga-Her-General will meet with strong opposition in the Senate, Mc-Kenzie's nomination was due largely to social and political influence, and the fourteen offiers whom he jumped and their friends will do their best to prevent his confirmation. The same influences which procured his nomination, however, will probably secure his confirmation, but very strong influences are at work to prevent the confirmation of Pope. It has been said that Senators Hoar, Sewail, and Cameron of the military commission, with the Democrats, will vote against a favorable report on Pote, and, if a favorable report should be made, it is believed that all the Democrats and these three, perhaps from the Republican Senators will vote to reject. The recent publication of Gen Grant respecting the innestee done to Porter will be a potent factor, for it will be claimed that if Porter was unjustly used he was unjustly used by Pope in the first instance, and if Porter was not to blame for the loss of the battle Pope was. Gen Grant has been reported as favoring the nomination of Pope, but he recently told an officer that he had been misrepresented; that he had made no recommendations and that if he had he should not have recommended Pope. has been said that Senators Hoar, Sewail, not have recommended Pope.

The Story of a Legislator's Brandy Bottle. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOY I read in The Sex to day of the use which the late Mr Stokes unde of appleback and it called to mind an old hat of experience. Previous to the war, the legislature of Louisiana sat at than Houge, I was a member of that dy and as it was a difficult matter to obtain any good one is the office of the hotel's bottle of good old brandy often of the members of the Monte was a leading Methodist tredby members of the Monte was a leading Methodist tredby and also a strict temperature security members as a senioral time, I came home to the State Homes late in the eventure and inspired to the State Homes late in the eventure and inspired to the control before religion. The event of the marks of the control between the spired to the property of the eventure of the marks clark about 11. Why a few very interesting the and the first of the first point of the first point in the first point of the first point in the first point of the first point point of the first point of the first point New York Nov. 16.

Who has the Money !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The of the incluyed has received. The best information as that it has received short \$100.00 at rold. A considerable part of this sam was get from public employees. Less than \$30.00 was spent for printing advertising, and campaign speakers of when there were very few. What has been done with the values. Sirely the nonlineers of the commistive aught to tall, and set at rest the entered that large sime have been pecketed by members for their own benefit. Notice of the Republican cambdates got any money from the committee. of cotor Relectson says he would like to know where control has gone to. Ex Poncer Commissioner and ex Contractor Clint has a might make a statement. It appears that he

Wheeler night make a statement limpours that has had the supervision of the post morten collection in the absorbed the committee to the committee between an accounting. Corrol House, It is the Same Comet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: This TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sig.: This committees in the athese, a little above the one visible some time between the allower the one visible some time between time to the allower that the some time the resonant wint to all a section with the sun of the arrival when I field some of an arrival time to the arrival transfer of the sun of the su and whitehead his come was visites according to that it will appear be according to the C. H. Scott, Jr.

Brook Tront in Salt Water.

From the Hartmert course of Brook front take perfectly naturally to sait water, some of the introduction linear transfer exact in a New York have been Long teach front the next of which run us from the court of the first state of teachers which early that the first Saint furnish the largest trust that are caught in the State.

THE COMET'S PECULIARITIES.

Prof. Peters Thinks It is Not Identical with

The Academicians in session at Columbia

College yesterday spent most of their time in

ere read, but the longest were on astronomy, Prof. Peters, the veteran asteroid hunter toke on the structure of the present comet. He said astronomers had neglected to compare their observations of this with former comets, He had made some comparsons. As to the dividing of the ageious into two or more parts. as some observers have claimed, he did not believe any division had taken place. In former comets, beginning with the Donati comet of 1858, the nucleus has been of a flery red and partly surrounded by an envelope. On the side opposite to the sun no envelope existed, but from the nucleus itself the long tail sprang out and flashed across the heavens. In the preent comet it has been difficult to see the nucleus at all. The comet looked at first like a long slightly curved line. After long looking the nucleus was seen to be of a yellowish tint, probably owing to its constitution. "Observ ers disagree as to where the nucleus of this comet is." continued Prof. Peters. "I can explain the mistake of those who place it further toward the end of the tail than I do. The tail is, for some unknown reason, obscured at the place where we should expect to see it join the nucleus, but on the tail side of this chasm the

is, for some unknown reason, obscured at the place where we should expect to see it join the nucleus, but on the tail ide of this chasm the tail reappears with exceeding brightness. That bright seet has by some accomplished observers been taken for the nucleus.

With the claim made by some astronomers, that, because the comets of 1890 and of 1843, like this one, travelled very near the sun, moved in the same plane, had the same longitude of perihellon and of node, therefore the three comets are presumably one and the same. Prof. Peters said he could not agree, because this comet is so much brighter than the others were. Every comet is exhausting itself centinually, and the substance which is thrown off in the tail does not form a plane, but is rather to be compared with the steam escaping from a steam pipe. It is constantly reaved until the substance of the nucleus is burned up. It is known now that the tail is a portion of the nucleus drawn out by electric force as the comet approaches nearer to the sun. The shape and curvature of the tail of any comet depend on its velocity. Three different types of this exist, and under the spectroscope the composition of the three is the same. The velocity depends somewhat on the nature of the lightest is hydrogen, which makes the longest tail. Next are the hydrocarbons, which form a medium-sized tail; and last is free, which makes the solar eclipse of May 6, 1883, said that five important questions concerning the nature of the sun and moon are waiting for solution, and no man living will again have such an opportunity as will be presented in the coming eclipse. The occurrence, as a total eclipse cannot last longer than 6% minutes. The questions of interest to astronomers relate to the nature of the moon's atmosphere, if it has any; the character of the sun's spectrum at different levels of the chromosphere, and the nature of the moon's atmosphere, and the nature of the corona and chromosphere, and the nature of the corona and chromosphere, and the nature of the corona and

probably be started by private enterprise and will sail from San Francisco.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard College presented a plan for securing ceoperation in the observation of the variable stars.

Prof. Newberry of Columbia College said that from new laboratory experiments recently made he believed that the prevailing theory that coal is formed from peat bogs is the only true hypothesis, notwithstanding the teachings of some German savants that the beds are of marine origin.

Several other papers were read. To-day is the last day of the session.

Advice to a Discouraged Lover.

From the Laramie Boomerang. She may be giddy, but she has just about Do not yearn to win her affections all at once velier twenty or thirty years in which to see your merits. You wall have more to entitle you to her respect by that time, no dailet. During that time you may rise be President and win a deathless na

The main thing you have to look out for new, however, is to restrain yourself from marrying people who loud want to marry you. That style of freshness will. in thirty or furly years, wear away. If it does not, protably the vigorous tig brother of some "young lady of 174 will consign you to the silent tomb. Do not try to promenade with a young lady unless she gives be consent. Do not marry one against her wishes. Give the girl a chance. She will appreciate it; and, even though she may not marry you, she will permit you to sit on the fence and watch her when she goes to marry

some one clee. Do not be despondent, Be courageous, and some day prihaps you will get there. At present the horizon is a little bit foggy.

As you say she may be souldly that she doesn't want steady company. There is a glummer of hope in that. She may be waiting till she gets over the army and an horizon est to think before she looks are made out. He yance of to thing before she looks seconds into the matters of matrimony. If that should turn out to be the case we are not surprised. Give her a chance to grow up and in the mean time go and learn the organ grand s profession, and fix yourself so that you can provid for a family Semetimes a ziriouly 17 years old is able to discern that a young intellectual grant like you is not going to make a dazzting success of life as a husband. see up and try to forget your serrow, and you ma be limited and

Our Proposed New Navy.

Washington, Nov. 16.-The Naval Advisory ard on the construction of steam vessels are holding dy sessions, and making satisfactory progress. Their

Denials in the Post Office Department.

Washington, Nov. 16,-All of the heads of fivisions in the Post Office Department dear positively that there wany interason of making extensive remove that there is not interaction of making extensive remov-als of complevees in their divisions. First Assistant Postmaster impress Hatton was asked if it was true that a consider of clerks in his division who had failed to respect freely to the assessment creates were to be removed. We liatton demod the report, and said bested not know whether his subordinates had out their as-sessments or not. The statement was intrue that he hid a list of those who had failed to contribute. Mr. Hatton added that some few discharges might be made in his as well as in other divisions, but they would be caused by the insufficiency of the appropriations.

Bollvin Considering the Question of Peace, PANAMA, Nov. 16,- The question of peace was

brought up in the Rediving Congress on the 25th int. La Parent of La Parent reats the House to give it due consideration, advocates a policy of peace deprecates the compileration readed by the last manifest of lightesia, and says that cream, disserting at and short-sint-telimes are the most officerious auxiliaries of the chomics of the country. Journalism in Central New York. From the Paymen Chief.

The art of making pumpkin pie is one that

modal be convisied, and now is the scases when it materials about an Pountain per is the office the strict of the children of the vanities and when well made is a finite to the which we have a dead relief by made is a finite for which we have a dead relief by an on which of the last was expected in loss indigned to the children when we have a dead relief by the last was a value of the children when the strict was a value of the children when the strict was a value of the strict was the strict when the strict was a value of the strict was the strict was the strict when the strict was a value of the strict was the strict when the strict was a value of the strict was the strict when the strict was a value of the strict was a s

An Einiga Belle's Indignation. From the Einira Pres Press

It is east that there is an avenue belle who

His Seventy-lifth Annual Vote. From the litties Mecaline Hereit.

Latelins dillett of Ox Bow, Jefferson county reted facels, by the security of the at a state elec-tion. He is betyen a of age, and a Republican

Republican Advice to Democrats. From the Inter-Occasi-

The Demogracy in Congress should lose no me in pathing senutor Penaleton s croit service reform

-For the race for the Two Thousand Guineas et 1884 Mr. Keene and Mr. Lerillard have four cutries.

-Twenty-nine cowboys, who intely visited Topelia. Kansas, represented over \$20,000 cattle, worth

considering the starry heavens. Twelve papers At the universities of Regin Breefer

and Bonn betwee are now given on subjects connected with railroad engineering and management -After six months' absence from Munich.

the King of Bavaria was expected there at the close of last month to attend some theatrical representations. -The total salmon pack from British Cocanneries will carry over some 20,000 cases

-A foreigner on a German line, whose hat ad been blown off, pulled the string and stopped the train. On reaching Konigsberg he was sent to jail in -The Emperor of Austria's brother,

Charles Louis, has for the fifth time been elected burge-master of Arstetten. His forester and the village boot maker are elected on the council. -Archbishop Bourget of Montreal has, within two years, paid off a diocesan debt of a million dollars, the risc of real estate largely helping him. He s now building a \$400,000 cathedral.

-Recent returns give the Italian popula-

tion on Jam. 1, 1982 at 28, 181, 374, a gain in ton years of hearly four millions, and this notwithstanding the enor-What a contrast to envious France -A bust of Robert Burns, the cost of which has been defrayed by small subscriptions, will shortly be placed in Poets' Corner in Westminster, Abbay, near the emorials of his fellow poets and countrymen, Camp-

-A St. Louisian notes that when a poor irunkard dies the attendant physician registers the leath as from "drunkenness" or "alcoholism." In the Assect a man better off it goes down to "mania a pott,"
out in the case of the bibulous rich as "general debili-y," nervous prostration," methysia." -A Parisian physician declares the follow-

ing a certain cure for small pox or scarlet fever: Sulplate of zine, i grain, foxglove (digitalis), i grain, half a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. Take a spoonful every bour. He declares the remody unfailing. Its very simplicity has caused it to be overlooked. -Almost at the time of the Seguin tragedy the wife and two children of a man named Meakin were found with their throats cut, and Meakin's body was soon afterward found on one of the abutments of Lon-

don Bridge. He had intended to drown himself, but fell on the abutment and broke his skull. For two months he had been very despondent. -The Italian vintage has been excellent. nore especially the grapes out of which the Chianti wine is made. Hence it will be very cheap. This excellent dinner claret deserves to be far better known than It is in this country. It can now be readily obtained of Italian produce houses in New York. There are several

who sell it in Third avenue. -Foreign journals announce the death of the celebrated physicist Prof. Palmieri, who made the observatory on Vosuvius famous throughout the civilized world. This distinguished man had quite recently observed that oils conduct electricity at rates considerably different from each other and he had constructed a

-Bidel's Menagerie, while on exhibition at he fair at Rouen, in France, a few days ago, was the scene of a tragic occurrence. A woman named Maria Cordick, employed in the show, baving occasion to approach a dangerous elephant, was seized by the beast, which dashed her to the ground and gored her with both its tusks. The elephant was at once attacked by the as sistants, but the woman was only released after sustai-ing very serious injuries.

-In 1879 Miss Blundel, described as sister to the ex-Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, went to Lourdes to be cured of paralysis, but the most assiduous praying and bathing was invain. Last August she de-termined on another attempt, and, praying heartily while immersed, "felt as though an electric fluid were running through her, and emerged no longer a paralytic. This may encourage the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk to give their poor little heir another chance.

-The Rev. James McEarl, a Presbyterian pastor in Mentreal, tells of an extraordinary faith cura through prayer, and declares that there is no room for doubt about it. Margaret Scott had long been bedridden by spinal disease. So sensitive was she that she had to be kept in a darkened room, as a very moderate light caused intense pain in her head. She was extremely pious, and invited several women to join in prayer at her bedside, in the hope that they might bring about a mira-cle. They prayed for an hour, and then Margaret leaped

out of the bod. She has been well ever sine -In farming districts of Denmark, where moking is shoot universal, and pipes with hare chins bowls are as common, as mile stones are scarce on country cress routs, distance is more frequently measured by "pipes" than by miles. The easy going, set ways of the people make this expedient practicable. Great is the imazement of the traveller however, at being told in answer to his inquiry about the distance to the next town, that it is so many "pipes of tobacco." Experience will teach him that at the steady gait and pull of the native about two English miles, or half a Danish mile

-In a case before an English Probate Court a few days since Mrs. Waight propounded the will of her late husband. In 1870 he executed a will by which all his property was left to his wife, and cave tore it up, and threw the fragments into the fire. Which collected the bits and put them into an envelope, which he labelled "poison." This envelope was found upon him after his death, and, the pieces being put tegether, the Court was asked to pronounce for it as the duly executed will. The Court was satisfied as to the execution

of the document, and decided accordingly. -Sir William MacArthur, whose death was last mouth reported from Australia, was win of the founder of the Australian wool trade. Formany years Capt. MacArthur could not convince Englishmen that wood equal to the finest Spanish merino could be pro-duced in Australia, but when be imported a cargo into England and it went off at a gallop at 21 cente a pound, all doubts vanished. There is a growing tendency how on the part of word buyers to buy direct in M. Itourne and ship to their own mills. Large quantities come to this country. Of the last clip 4,045 bales went direct to

Boston from Melhourns, and 3,055 bales were sent to this country from Sydney. -An interesting experiment has just been fried to test the powers of endurance of the others of the cavairy brigade of the Bussian Imperial Start quar-tered in Warsaw. Eleven officers took part in the ride, at which Gen. Shoukoff, commanding the assisted. The distance ridden was 133 Engl and was performed by all the officers competing in ex-netly eleven lears, of which twenty minutes only were occupied in rost and refreshment. The role was rethe Mokatoff plain, adjoining Warsaw. None of flicers was much fatigued, nor did the horses, of which each officer used six or seven, seem distressed. The

weather was favorable -The law of emancipation of 1880 has resuited, in the opinion of the Breish Cosmi Comer in the first accurate return ever made of the number slaves in the smill of capa. They amount altrigother to about 137,500. The principal basever, is steadily dimin-ishing, the work of comme part of being constantly going on. The returns show that since the law came into force ionic introducts fraveleen granted their liberty. It is he civil and penal inwain force before 1880, while o 23 per cent, of cases resulted directly from the new law. Of these 23 per cent, four afths, we learn, obtained their

reesion by purchase; -A French Republican journal draws attention to the fact that the republic has lately entered in the thirteenth year of its existence—the number there teen being assevery one knows, the most unity by in the whole arithmetical series. The thirteenth year in fact, a more or less tatal epoch in the career of every Government which the present century has witnessed a France. It was just thirteen years after his elecation to power that Napoleon entered on the disastration in an emposion of 1812, which estimated his downfall. Acous in ib27, exactly thirteen years from the Rest rat surred the first reactionary countries the last series to the Committee of the Poligniac Ministry and the recolution of July. The thirteenth year of Louis Physics of reign, 1812, was marked by the trage South of the trace of Orienne, an event hardly less fatalteethe lenser. The thateenth year of the reign of Napoleon III at nessed the unfortunate Mexican expedition one because

ning of the end" of the second empire. ...Out of compliment to the Duchess of Journaught who was to leave Baimerst the fellowing day, the Queen gave instructions for the annual lowern relativistics at the Castle to take place on Mindon night Oct. 20, twenty four hours before the true time of the Esteval. Mout 0 o'clock 20; toreliseares paraded on the laws outroit of the carte, and arrows at the higo stack of material for the benfire, which had been excited near the front door. The terefies were rested to the pile and there then appeared from " a band of grosseptic backing spirits playing best success, and provided by a majorite backing domai, who was followed by four decisions, bearing a chair in which was sented a witch, who was taken from the chair set pitched into the flames and the shocks and the attendant demons and a large crowd of a A limited supply of the untornal beverage was tributed, and daineing was begun and kept up time to the strains of Rose the paper. The best Queen, the Princess Restrice, and the Daile manushit were tried good and heartily drung, he ing of the national author brought the er-close. The Queen, the Boths es of Control Princess Beatrice, with Sir Garnet William till the termination of the scorts